(XLIst YEAR.) THE (No. 2036.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1785.

To the PUBLIC.

IT shall be the business of this paper to state fully a late transaction, that you, my fellow citizens, may understand it and judge for yourselves.

The general assembly, at their April session in 1783, passed an act, empowering the governor and council to appoint an agent, and investing him with certain powers and authorities respecting the bank stock of this state: and by the same act they authorised the governor and council to give a conditional commission, not exceeding four per cent. *. As it was their duty, and the commission was liberal and competent, they looked for one of the ablest characters in the state, and appointed him agent. There is nothing in this act, which relates to law-suits or bills in chancery, nor was any authority communicated to prosecute or defend suits in law or equity: the *expences* therefore of such proceedings were unforeseen, and consequently never considered, nor comprehended in the commission, which the act allowed the agent.

The agent, in August 1783, embarked for England; and after the ablest efforts and the most distinguished exertions of talents and address for upwards of six months, he found it impracticable to accomplish the great objects of his agency, and therefore resolved to return: but, whilst he was making preparations for his voyage, one of the trustees of the bank stock exhibited a bill in chancery against him, and he was stopt by process from the chancery court. Upon which the agent filed a bill against the trustees, and then followed a bill by certain British subjects, to be indemnified out of the bank stock for their confiscated property.

The agent was thus *involuntarily* involved in chancery suits, and detained in England: and it is but justice to acknowledge, that in prosecuting and defending these suits, he gave the most signal proofs of a great lawyer and faithful agent.

By his indefatigable exertions, the chancery bill, which the trustee filed against him, was in the course of three months brought to a hearing and decision: and by the same continued and unremitted labour, vigilance, and attention, he completed the proceedings upon his bill against the trustees, and obtained an hearing so early as July 1784: but his counsel had scarce opened the argument, when the chancellor interpoted, and stopt further proceedings, suggesting the propriety of making the ATTORNEY-GENERAL of England a party to the bill. This the agent peremptorily refused, as it implied an acknowledgement that the British crown had an interest in the bank stock: and he immediately addressed the British minister, stating the circumstances of the case, and requesting, that if the forms of proceeding should require the attorney-general to be a party, that he would direct him to make a disclaimer of all right and interest in the crown: but no answer was or could be obtained from the minister. Here then was a difficulty, which the agent saw could not be removed but by the general assembly of this state; leaving therefore these chancery proceedings in the hands of the ablest counsel in England, he embarked and returned to Maryland.

The general assembly, at their November session 1784, took into consideration the faithful services of their agent, and returned him their thanks in the following resolve, viz.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 3, 1784.

On reading and considering the several letters to his excellency the governor, from Samuel Chase, Esq; respecting his agency, *Resolved unanimously*, That it is the opinion of this general assembly, that the said Samuel Chase, Esq; in conducting and negotiating the affairs of this state, lately entrusted to his care as agent, hath manifested great zeal, fidelity, diligence, and ability, and a vigilant attention to the honour and interest of this government, and that his said conduct merits, and therefore hath, the approbation of this general assembly.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

Which resolve was agreed to by the senate, two gentlemen only dissenting.

During this session, the assembly passed a supplementary act to the act respecting the bank stock, by which the agent's appointment was confirmed, and all his proceedings in chancery established; and the governor and council were directed by the said supplementary act to instruct him to prosecute his bill against the trustees with all VIGOUR AND EXPEDITION.

And during this session the house of delegates passed the following resolve, viz.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 15, 1784.

Resolved, That the intendant of the revenue be authorised and directed to pay Samuel Chase, Esq; five hundred pounds sterling, for the expences already incurred by him in the two suits in the high court of chancery of Great-Britain, one against, the other by him, respecting the stock in the bank of England belonging to this state, and in compensation for his detention in England for five months in consequence of the said suits, and for his personal services in defending, prosecuting and maintaining, the right of this state to the said bank stock.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

This was dissented to by the senate, who afterwards sent the following message, viz

By the SENATE, January 14, 1785.

Gentlemen,

We have considered your message by Mr. Cramphin, and will agree to a resolve to advance to Mr. Chase the sum of five hundred pounds sterling on account of the bank stock, to be applied to the payment of the agent's commission, if the bank stock or part of it is received; and if no part of the bank stock is received upon which the agent is to draw commission, then to be accounted for.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

This was dissented to by the house of delegates, who then passed the following resolve, viz.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, January 15, 1785.

Resolved unanimously, That the intendant of the revenue be authorised and directed to pay Samuel Chase, Esq; the sum of five hundred pounds sterling money, to be deducted out of his commission on the bank stock or any part thereof that may be received, after allowing him the actual fees and expences paid (or to be paid) by him to counsel, solicitors, and the officers of the court of chancery, in the suits in the said court respecting the bank stock, and if no part of the said bank stock is received, the agent shall account for the said money advanced to him, after allowing him the expences of the suits as aforesaid; and in such event the legislature will take into consideration the services of the agent, and the loss he will in such case sustain.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

But this was rejected by the senate.

The business of the session being completed, the house of delegates adjourned to the spring, and the senate to the fall: and the first time of adjournment having elapsed, the power to call the assembly devolved upon the governor.

The agent, agreeably to the supplementary act, was now called upon by the governor and council, and directed to prosecute his bill in chancery with all *vigour and expedition*. He immediately requested an advance of money to pay the *fees and costs* of the suit, and declared, without such advance, he could not comply with the act, or the directions and instructions which were given him.

The governor now found himself under very considerable difficulties and embarrassments. He saw it was the clear intention of the general assembly, that there should be no delay in prosecuting their right in chancery: they had, by the supplementary act, in the most pointed terms expresst that intention, by directing the suit to be prosecuted with all *vigour and expedition*: he considered too, that the wants and necessities of the state required the most expeditious recovery of the bank stock: and having some knowledge of legal proceedings, he knew the great risk and danger of having suits abandoned by counsel for want of money, and left exposed to such rules and orders as the adverse party might obtain.

But how was the agent to be supplied with money? Must the governor exert his constitutional authority, and call the assembly, and consequently create a very considerable expence? This appeared to be a very injurious measure, which ought not to be adopted, if any expedient could be suggested to prevent it.

Amidst these difficulties and embarrassments, the governor conceived it his duty to take such measures as he thought the best for the interest of the state: he conversed with his council, who were of opinion the money ought to be advanced out of the public treasury, if the circumstances of the treasury would admit it: he addressed the intendant upon the subject stated his difficulties, and submitted the propriety of the advance to his opinion and judgment. The intendant thought such an advance was the best expedient that could be adopted, and accordingly made it, taking bond of the agent to account for the expenditure and surplus, if any.

Upon the meeting of the assembly, the governor took the first opportunity to communicate the transaction by an address, and the intendant took the earliest opportunity to report it.

This, my fellow citizens, is the *mighty transaction*, which some men would misrepresent and swell into a crime of the first magnitude, requiring a legislative investigation and inquiry: a transaction, which originated from the purest intentions, and was evidently calculated to prevent an unnecessary accumulation of our public debt.

I will now consider some of the principal objections which the *honourable accusers* of the late governor, and of the intendant, are pleased to make to this transaction.

They say, that this advance for *fees and costs* was made after the senate had expresst their disapprobation of it on agitating its propriety during the session.

I will admit, for argument's sake, that the senate had expresst a disapprobation of such an advance for *fees and costs*; what, I ask, is to be inferred from it? Not, I hope, that the governor and intendant had *wantonly* disregarded their opinion and sentiments. Wicked and mischievous spirits only can suggest such an idea, or draw such an inference: men of candour and humanity will think and reason very differently: they will consider the circumstances and events, which intervened the disapprobation and the advance: they will consider the difficulties which arose after the session, and which the senate could not have foreseen: difficulties which resulted from the law, which the general assembly passed, directing a prosecution of their right with *all vigour and expedition*: they will also consider, that the governor could not possibly comply with this direction of the legislature without a supply of money, and that he had no other alternative than to recommend an advance of it out of the public treasury, or to call the assembly, which would put the state to a very considerable heavy expence: and considering the transaction with such temper and candour, they would find that the governor and intendant were influenced by no other motives than a regard for the interest of the state.

But I contend, that the senate never expresst any disapprobation of such advance for *fees and costs*. I have examined the journals of the senate, and I can find no such opinion or sentiment expresst or declared.

It is true, the senate dissented to the two resolves from the house of delegates: but let it be remembered, that those resolves contained other *material objects* besides an advance to pay *fees and costs*: the first proposed an advance to pay expences already incurred; and an *indemnification* for the agent's *detention* in England: the other contained an engagement to make compensation at a future session. It cannot therefore be inferred merely from the senate's dissent to these resolves, that they were opposed to an advance to pay *fees and costs*, when there are other material grounds on which the dissent might have been given.

But it is said the senate's message implies a disapprobation of such advance. I deny it: there is no such implication: it only says, that if the bank stock be not recovered, the money shall be *accounted* for. But how *accounted* for? Is there any thing in the message, which prevents, on such *accounting*, a discount of all legal expenditures or *claims in bar*?

Suppose the advance had been made in the very terms of the senate's message, and the bank stock not recovered nor commission received. Suppose the agent called upon to *account* for the money advanced, agreeably to the senate's proposition, and the agent should exhibit an account in bar of *fees and costs*, that he had paid equal to the sum advanced him; would he not be entitled to a discount of such claim, and to balance accounts with the state? In my opinion, he would be most unquestionably entitled to such discount.

But it may be objected, that if such discount was to take place, the senate would be clearly deprived of a *negative* upon the question, whether the public shall pay the *fees and costs* of these proceedings in chancery: and thus their *right of legislation* would be violated in a very essential point.

This objection proceeds upon the postulatum, that the senate have *a negative* upon this question, when in fact they have no such *negative*.

This position I dare say will appear strange to *some* of their honours: but it can be a matter of wonder to those only, who are unacquainted with our constitution and government, and the laws which relate to our money transactions.

Let it be remembered, that the power to *adjust, liquidate* and *pass* accounts for *public services*, is delegated by act of assembly to the AUDITOR and INTENDANT, and that the power *to draw on the treasury* is by law also delegated to the intendant: let it be remembered, that by the common law of the land, and by all the principles of equity and conscience, every citizen has the right of *discounting*: and let it be remembered, that by the CONSTITUTION and GOVERNMENT of this state, the senate have nothing to do with *settling or passing of accounts* for public services: this

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* *Extract from the votes and proceedings of the house of delegates, January 15, 1785.*

Mr. Chase, in his place, offers the following paper to the house, and begs leave to have it inserted on the proceedings; which was unanimously agreed to.

1. Mr. Chase considers the expences for his voyage and in England for seven months (from 7th September to 1st April, about £. 500 sterling) to be his loss, as his contract was conditional to receive 4 per cent. if the bank stock was recovered.

2. Mr. Chase considers his expences (except the fees to counsel and solicitors and the charges of the suits) for five months (about £. 250 sterling) to be his loss, within the letter, but not within the spirit, of his contract.

3. Mr. Chase considers the suits as a matter not in the contemplation of the state or himself, and being involved in them not from choice *but* necessity, *that therefore the actual expence in the suits ought to be paid by the state. Mr. Chase has no bill of the expences.*

4. These things are stated, on the supposition that Mr. Chase's commission is now subsisting and is to be continued; and in that case Mr. Chase wishes a sum of money to be advanced him, to be accounted for, and to be deducted out of his commission, allowing only the fees to counsel and solicitors, and the charges in the suits. Mr. Chase, if required, will give security to account.

5. If Mr. Chase's commission was ended on the 1st of April, or even now, and the business in its present situation (almost ready for decision) is taken out of his hands, he expects all his expences will be paid by the state.

6. If the state will pay only the expences to counsel and costs of suits, and will determine his authority, and take the management of the causes from him, he will lose the chance of receiving the stipulated commission, and sink about £. 750 sterling.

7. If Mr. Chase's commission expired on the 1st of April, or is now finished, and he dismisses his bill, and it cannot be expected he should continue it at his expence, the bank stock will return to the trustees.

SAMUEL CHASE.

Annapolis, 21st December, 1784.

GREAT EXTENSIVE SUPERINTENDING POWER over *revenue* officers, and the *expenditure* of public monies, is *solely and exclusively* lodged in the HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

If the agent, then, when called upon to *account* for the money ſuppoſed to be advanced agreeably to the ſenate's propoſition, ſhould exhibit a claim in bar for *fees and coſts*, I aſk what authority is to decide upon this claim? I have ſuggeſted the authority: it muſt be decided by the AUDITOR AND INTENDANT, ſubject to the SUPERINTENDING POWER of the HOUSE OF DELEGATES: and the ſenate have no *negative* at all upon it.

But have not the ſenate a negative upon the application of all public monies? I admit it—and may they for ever poſſeſs it! But when they have paſſed, and conſented to, laws giving power to certain officers to adjuſt and ſettle all accounts which they ſhall adjudge to be juſt and equitable, and to draw on the treaſury for payment or otherwiſe, they have ſo far parted with their *negative* upon ſuch accounts, and transferred it to ſuch officers, ſubject only to the CONTROLING POWER of the HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

But it may be ſaid, that although the ſenate may have parted with their *negative* upon *claims*, they have never paſſed or conſented to any law authoriſing the AUDITOR or INTENDANT to alter or change any *legiſlative* appropriation of public monies; I grant it; but anſwer and ſay, that the advance in the preſent caſe was made out of monies NOT APPROPRIATED by any law; but lying dead in the treaſury.

I hope, by this time, it is very clear, that the governor and intendant cannot be conſidered as having aſſumed an authority to do, what the ſenate reprobated by their meſſage: and I hope it is equally clear, that it is totally immaterial as to the queſtion about the *fees and coſts* of the chancery bills, whether the advance was made in the manner it was, or had been made on the terms of the ſenate's propoſition: in either caſe the public would be charged with the *fees and coſts*.

I will now maintain, that the intendant was juſtified by *law* in making this advance, and if he had not done it he would have been culpable and juſtly chargeable with having brought a conſiderable injury upon the ſtate.

Nothing can be more obvious to common ſenſe, and I am ſure there is not a better eſtabliſhed principle in the law books than this, that when a legiſlature directs a public buſineſs to be done, which requires a ſupply of money, it impliedly authoriſes ſuch an advance to be made: for it would be an abſurdity and contradiction to direct a thing to be done, and yet not authoriſe the means.

Thus, during the late adminiſtration, the governor was often requeſted by the aſſembly to forward public diſpatches by expreſs: now as this could not be done without an advance of money, the requeſt was conſidered as an authority to advance.

A reſolve paſſed the laſt ſeſſion, authoriſing the intendant to *repair* the governor's houſe; and although the reſolve does not go on and authoriſe the intendant to apply the public money, yet as the repairs cannot be made without ſupplies of money, the reſolve is conſidered as authoriſing the advance.

Upon the like grounds and principles, I contend that the ſupplementary act gives an authority to advance money for the *fees and coſts* of the bill in chancery.

We ſee, in this caſe, that the agent was a *public officer*: that the bill was a *public ſuit*: that the thing in demand was a *public debt*: and we ſee the general aſſembly directing by law, that this bill ſhould be proſecuted with all VIGOUR AND EXPEDITION: now this cannot be done without an advance of money to pay *fees and coſts*. I ſubmit it, whether any court of judicature upon earth would not ſay, that here was a *legal authority* to make the advance.

But I have ſaid, the intendant would have been culpable had he not made the advance: I repeat it: for what would have been the conſequence? The governor muſt have called the aſſembly: a heavy expence would have been incurred, and the ſtate thus very conſiderably injured.

And now let me aſk, who are the men who have taken ſuch ſerious exceptions to this advance of public money? They are the men who oppoſed the bill reſpecting the bank ſtock: who oppoſed the commiſſion to the agent: who oppoſed his appointment: who oppoſed the vote of approbation and thanks: who oppoſed the ſupplementary act confirming the agent in his appointment, and eſtabliſhing his proceedings: who oppoſed the reſolves from the houſe of delegates reſpecting the advance of money: and they are the men who even oppoſed the meſſage of the ſenate, reſpecting ſuch advance—nay, who proteſted againſt it. Can it then be wondered at, that theſe men are now oppoſed to what was done by the late governor and the intendant?

But if the late governor and the intendant aſſumed an authority that was illegal and unconſtitutional, let me aſk, Whether the ſenate have not aſſumed the like illegal and unconſtitutional power?

A few days ago, their honours, I am informed, judged it highly expedient to have a call of all the members of the ſenate: they determined that *expreſſes* ſhould be ſent for the abſent members: they directed their PRESIDENT to hire the *expreſſes*, which he did and called upon the intendant to *advance money to pay the expreſſes*, which was accordingly done.

I aſk, upon what *legal ground*, upon what *conſtitutional authority* was this *power* exerciſed by the ſenate? Have they any power or authority to *judge* of the *neceſſities* of government, and to *apply* the public money *independently* and *excluſively* of the HOUSE OF DELEGATES? So far from it, that the conſtitution forbids them even to *originate* a money tranſaction. If they have a right to this power in *one* caſe, they have it in *every* caſe: for the right once eſtabliſhed, I know of nothing to limit the exerciſe of it. There can be no other ground to juſtify this proceeding but the public *neceſſity* and *utility* of it: but the late governor and the intendant have not only this ground to ſtand upon, but a great variety of other matter for juſtification—particularly the receſs of the general aſſembly, which could not be called without great expence: but their honours have no ſuch excuſe.

Will it not then be adviſeable for the HONOURABLE ACCUSERS of the late governor and of the intendant, who are now ſo buſily employed in drawing up ARTICLES of IMPEACHMENT againſt the meeting of a full ſenate—will it not be adviſeable, I ſay, to extend their IMPEACHMENT ſo as to include all the members of the ſenate, who concurred in that tranſaction? I think every principle of candour and juſtice obliges them to do it.

My God! what a wretch is man! To-day, ſee with what a flame of PUBLIC DUTY he brings forward a PUBLIC FAULT, and damns the characters of fellow-citizens: to-morrow, ſee with what a COMPOSED UNDISTURBED conſcience he commits the VERY FAULT himſelf.

FREEMAN.

HAGUE, *September* 30.

WE have received the agreeable news that the preliminary articles of peace between the emperor and this republic were concluded upon at Paris on the 20th of this month, of which the following are the principal:

That their high mightineſſes are to pay 9,500,000 florins, Dutch money, as a compenſation for the fortreſs of Maeſtricht and its dependencies, and 500,000 florins for the damage done by the inundations. The above is to be paid by inſtalments of 1,250,000 florins each, and the firſt payment is to be made 3 months after the ratification of the treaty, into the treaſury at Bruſſels. The ſecond payment is to be made 6 months after the firſt, and ſo on until the full payment of the whole 10,000,000 florins.

Their high mightineſſes cede the town and caſtle of Dahlem, with all its appurtenances, except Ooſt and Cadier, to the emperor, on condition of having a compenſation made them in the exchanges that may be thought neceſſary in the country called Over Maeze.

The boundaries of Flanders ſhall remain as they were ſettled in 1664: and if there are any points that time may have rendered obſcure, commiſſioners ſhall be appointed to ſettle them.

Their high mightineſſes acknowledge the ſovereignty of the emperor on the Scheld from Antwerp to the end of the land of Saftingen, conformably to the line drawn in 1664, which is agreed to be cut through as is fully explained in the map ſigned by the reſpective ambaſſadors, and the ſtates general entirely give up the right of demanding any toll or duty whatever in that diſtrict, nor ſhall the trade of his imperial majeſty's ſubjects be in the leaſt moleſted, provided no greater extenſion is granted to it than is agreed by the treaty of Munſter of the 30th of January, 1648, which ſhall in this reſpect remain in full force.

Their high mightineſſes to evacuate and demoliſh the forts Kruitchans and Frederick Henrik, and cede the ground to his imperial majeſty.

Their high mightineſſes, to give a freſh proof how willing they are to facilitate a permanent good underſtanding between the republic and the emperor, agree to cede forts Lillo and Lietkenſhoek, with all that belongs to them, in their preſent ſtate, to his imperial majeſty, except the artillery and ammunition.

His imperial majeſty gives up all pretenſions to the villages of Bladel and Reuſſel.

All money pretenſions between ſovereign and ſovereign to be entirely annulled, and commiſſioners to be appointed to ſettle thoſe of individuals.

The above articles were drawn up in the preſence of the compte de Vergennes, appointed to act as mediator by his moſt chriſtian majeſty, and underwrote by the ſigning ambaſſadors, "with the approbation of the emperor and the ſtates general."

RUSSIA, *Sept.* 20. The company which her imperial majeſty has ſent by land into the eaſtern part of her empire, ſet out on the 2d of laſt month. The empreſs having charged them to traverſe the Crimea, they found at the foot of Caucaſus, at the place where the river of Cuban takes it ſource, a colony of ſtrangers called Tſcheches, probably deſcendants of ſome families of the Moravian brethren, who being perſecuted on account of their religious opinions, had quitted their country towards the end of the 15th century. This colony, which is not very numerous, is remarkable for the perfect union which prevails among them. Their language is different from that of the other inhabitants of the environs, and contains many Bohemian words. Their way of life is inoffenſive and peaceable, and the form of their religious worſhip has many of the ceremonies uſed in ſeveral ſects of the chriſtian religion.

LONDON, *September* 4.

Whilſt the Dutch are endeavouring to reduce the prince of Orange nearly to the ſituation of a private man, another hand has attempted to deprive his highneſs of the eſtates he poſſeſſes in Germany. All our letters by the laſt poſt from Vienna are unanimous in aſſerting that prince Naſſau Siegen, born in France, and actually in the ſervice of that crown, has ſolicited and obtained leave from the emperor to bring an action againſt the prince of Orange, for the recovery of the ſovereignty, domains and eſtates enjoyed by his highneſs in Germany; prince Naſſau claiming the whole, as ſole heir and repreſentative of his grandfather, to whom theſe valuable poſſeſſions belonged, before they were uſurped by the Orange family. The ſtadtholder has already been ſerved with the firſt notice; and when the uſual delays are expired, this intereſting cauſe will come to an hearing.

A city under water.—Near Mullingar, in the county of Weſtmeath in Ireland, on the eaſt of Belvidere's eſtate, there is a great lake called Lough Inn-hole, about four miles long, and two broad; under which, or at the bottom of it, there is a large town or city, which a perſon that ſails over it in a calm day may eaſily perceive, the ſtreets, the chimnies, and the walls of the houſes, appearing very plainly.

The account they give of its being deluged, is very odd and whimſical; they ſay an old woman, having come to get ſome water at a well near the town having forgot to lock down upon it an iron lid (with which it had been uſually covered) the water guſhed out ſo furiouſly, that before the woman got home, the whole town was deluged. This they ſay happened in conſequence of an ancient prophecy, which was, that the town ſhould be ſwallowed up by a well, through the neglect of a woman's not ſhutting its mouth.

Oct. 1. The following are ſome of the momentous objects which Mr. Pitt is expected to adjuſt before the next meeting of parliament, viz.

1. A commercial and conſtitutional arrangement between Great-Britain and Ireland.

2. A federal treaty with the Germanic powers.

3. To enforce an immediate ſurrender of the Engliſh ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, which the French have wreſted from us, and fortified, and to demand ſatisfaction for ſo daring a violation of a poſitive article of the late peace.

4. To requite an apology from the court of Verſailles for the late inſult offered to the Britiſh flag, even in the Britiſh channel.

By authentic letters from Berlin we learn, that upon an eſtimate being made of the ſubjects of the king of Pruſſia, they amounted to upwards of ſix millions, though at the acceſſion of that monarch they were not much more than two millions; but the population has been doubled in many of the old provinces, and near two millions have been added by the conquered provinces.

Letters from Auſburgh, dated September 30, mention, that the troops in the ſervice of the archbiſhop elector of Treves were all in motion, and that a new impoſt levied by the aſſembly of the ſtates had given great umbrage to the eccleſiaſtics in that electorate.

Accounts from Lubec, dated September 23, declare, that the Pruſſian reſident had applied to the magiſtrates of that city for the accommodation of a large body of troops, and that, upon the biſhop's conſulting the ſenate, they had not given a deciſive anſwer to the requiſition: upon which the Pruſſian miniſter immediately diſcharged his debts, and left the city abruptly. This circumſtance has occaſioned great debates in the public council, and much diſſatisfaction among the people.

If analogy and compariſon could provoke our countrymen to proper jealouſy in that material point of their national proſperity, the fiſheries, the ſituation of the Dutch offer ſuch proof in the ampleſt manner imaginable; for from the date of their deliverance from the Spaniſh yoke to this time, the wealth and force of that country are imputed chiefly to their fiſheries; to them, more than to their coaſting and carrying trade; more than to their commerce with Japan and the Spice iſlands. The ſtrong repreſentation of Sir Walter Raleigh on this topic is as follows: it is the fiſheries which enables the Dutch to build a thouſand ſhips in a year, without a ſingle tree in the country; and without articles to load a hundred. The computation of the annual value in produce from this trade, is from two to three millions ſterling.

A letter from Paris, dated September 22, ſays, "Two Engliſh frigates and a ſloop appear every day at five o'clock in the evening, hovering before the road of Cherbourg to obſerve what is going forward there, and they are not hindered from approaching as near as they can. During the laſt campaign three millions were expended in paying 5000 workmen. All the timber with which the Conick Caſſoons are conſtructed is brought in Hamburgh, Daniſh and Swediſh veſſels. The duke de Harcourt preſides over this undertaking, which he very often viſits, and encourages the workmen, with whom he paſſed the ſpring and ſummer."

The force of the maritime powers in the Mediterranean, at this time amounts to no fewer than ſixty ſix men of war, of which twenty two are line of battle ſhips. The Dutch and Venetian ſquadrons, with the Spaniſh fleet that went againſt Algiers, make up the principal part.

According to a liſt obtained from the admiralty office, it appears, that there have been built in this kingdom ſince the peace of 1763, exactly 367 men of war, of which number, 84 were of the line, excluſive of thoſe now on the ſtocks.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, September 11.

"Commerce with the United States of America to the ports in the Mediterranean is almoſt annihilated at preſent, owing to the number of Algerine cruiſers, which infeſt thoſe ſeas, and are very active after the thirteen ſtripes; yet ſeveral American veſſels have lately eſcaped the vigilance of thoſe free booters, under Engliſh colours, and got ſafe to their deſtined ports. Theſe dreadful pillagers, have within theſe few days, taken three veſſels belonging to the Pope's dominions, bound here, and ſent them to Algiers, where the crews are put into captivity, which cauſes great uneaſineſs. Theſe pirates do not confine themſelves to the Mediterranean, but now cruiſe between two and three hundred leagues farther to the weſtward than at any former period, in which latitude they have lately taken ſeveral valuable prizes from different nations."

An experiment is ſhortly to be tried in the king's yard at Portſmouth, as to the celerity with which a certain number of men can build a ſhip of 90 guns. All the timbers, beams, knees, planks, &c. for this purpoſe are now prepared, and the keel will be laid on the ſame ſlip from which the St. George is ſhortly to be launched. The French built their celebrated ſhip la Couronne, of 90 guns, at Breſt, in ſeven months, with only 140 workmen, ſhipwrights and labourers included, and ſhe has proved as good a veſſel as any in the French navy. The timbers having been all prepared.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, October 5.

"Yeſterday the St. George, of 98 guns was launched from the ſouth ſlip of the new ground in this dock-yard; prince William Henry, and a numerous concourſe of people were preſent.

"A new firſt rate of 100 guns, called the Victorious, is to be laid down directly in the king's yard, on the ſlip from whence the St. George of 98 guns was lately launched."

Oct. 11. The following is the ſubſtance of the reſolution of the ſtates of Zealand, a proof that the province are far from unanimouſly approving the preliminaries ſigned with the emperor. The ſtates of that province complain loudly of his imperial majeſty's demand of an exchange of the diſtrict of Dalem incloſed in the duchy of Lembourg for ſomewhat equivalent. They conſider the ſteps taken by the republic for an accommodation with the court of Vienna not only as uſeleſs; but in conſequence of the many obſtacles thrown in the way of the negotiations, becoming humiliating and derogatory to the dignity of the republic. They farther declare, that the offer of five millions of florins was

more than sufficient to convince all Europe of the earnestness of the republic for peace: That it was trifling with its honour and dignity to suppose the expences of the march of the Austrian troops amounted to that sum; that, as the additional demand of seven millions and a half, made by count de Mercy, it was their opinion that the republic had already made too great sacrifices for the sake of peace, and therefore ought resolutely to oppose any farther concessions whatever. That the confidence the republic has placed in the powerful intercession, and formidable support of France, had hitherto prevented their taking the necessary precaution for their security; but that if all the steps taken by the republic towards a pacification proved unavailing, and it should be obliged to defend its rights and dignity by force of arms, that province would not be wanting to contribute to the utmost of its power towards the preservation of the liberty and the independence of the state as became a faithful branch of the confederacy.

By letters from Paris we are informed, that every possible effort is exerting for putting the navy of France upon as respectable a footing as that of the most formidable of the neighbouring powers; and they further say, that it is in agitation to add thirty-two men to each of the regiments of cavalry, previous to a general review of these corps in the ensuing spring.

The preliminary articles which have been fixed by the high and mighty states and the emperor, it is most generally thought will by no means allay the discontent and turbulence that has long been brooding on the continent. The Dutch are very far from being unanimous in making the concessions; the Prussian majesty looks with a jealous eye on the extension of the imperial dominions; nor is it at all probable that the emperor, who has even shewn an active spirit, and hitherto found he had merely to ask to obtain, will find his ambition amply gratified, and sit quietly down with his present acquisitions.

ANNAPOLIS, *December 8.*

On Wednesday the 23d of November, Congress elected the honourable John Hancock, Esq; of Massachusetts, president of that august body:—He not being present, they proceeded to the choice of a chairman when the honourable David Ramsey, Esq; of South-Carolina, was elected.

Prince-George's county, December 1, 1785.

To be SOLD, on Tuesday the third day of January next, or the next fair day, at Nottingham,

A PARCEL of healthy country born slaves, consisting of men, women, and children, late the property of Leonard Brooke, deceased. Six months credit will be given, on giving bond with approved security without interest, if the bond be complied with.

10 7/6 HENRY HILL, jun. executor.

December 7, 1785.

To be sold on the premises, on Tuesday the 20th instant, to the highest bidder, at public vendue,

ABOUT 395 acres of land, part of that well known tract called White-Hall, lying on the Head of South river, about 10 miles from Annapolis and 30 from Baltimore; the improvements are, a good tobacco house, three negro quarters, corn house, and an apple orchard; the soil is remarked for making fine tobacco, and produces excellent crops of Indian corn and small grain of every kind, a sufficiency of wood, and some very good meadow ground. Possession will be given on the first of January next, and five years credit for the money, on the purchaser giving bond upon interest with approved security; the interest to be paid as it becomes due, otherwise the indulgence of credit to be forfeited. Any person who may choose to view the land before the day of sale, will be shewn it by applying to Mr. Rober Smith.

1 JOHN PLUMMER.

On Tuesday the 20th of December 1785, will be exposed to sale, by vendue, at Queen-Anne, on nine months credit,

ALL the estate of Mr. John Iiams, late of Queen-Anne, deceased, consisting of negroes, live stock, and household furniture.—All persons indebted to the said estate are again requested to make immediate payment, or they must be dealt with as the law directs.

1 SINGLETON WOOLTON, administrator.

Bedlam Neck, St. Mary's county, December 2, 1785.

I FOREWARN all persons from hunting within my enclosures with either dog or gun. w 3

10 7/6 JOHN SHANKS.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Aaron Spurrier, in Anne-Arundel county, a meally bay GELDING, about six years old, near fourteen hands high, the off shoulder appears to have been broken or slipped, has a small star on his forehead, and branded on the near shoulder ¶. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 10 7/6 w 3

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

4 W. PINKNEY, clk.

Annapolis, October 1, 1785.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the general assembly at their next session, for a law to confirm my right and title in a lot of ground, in the precincts of Annapolis, which I formerly bought of a certain colonel Charles Hammond, and which was by him purchased of a certain Thomas Larkin, of Anne-Arundel county. w 8

8 X NATHAN HAMMOND.

ALMANACKS,
For the year 1786, may be had at the Printing Office.

Maryland, Montgomery county, November 9, 1785.

The subscriber proposes to sell at public vendue, on Thursday the 16th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, if not sold privately before, on the premises, the following lands lying in the county aforesaid, viz.

ABERDEEN, with two small tracts nearly adjoining, in the whole about 180 acres of very level fertile land, whereon are the following valuable improvements, to wit: a commodious two story brick dwelling house, 42 by 30, four rooms, a passage and bar well finished on the lower floor, and four rooms on the upper floor not quite finished, a cellar underneath the whole, with convenient divisions therein, a large and convenient kitchen with a good brick chimney, one other house with a brick chimney thereto, which, with a small expence, might be converted into a store house, a good tobacco house 32 by 22, a large and well constructed stable divided into stalls, several other convenient and necessary out houses, a large garden with a stone wall round it, and adjoining the dwelling house a well of excellent water within a few steps of the kitchen door, about nine acres of excellent meadow now in timothy, and an orchard of apple trees of the best kind of fruit; about 70 acres of this land are yet to clear, the rest under good and sufficient fencing, and the whole adapted to farming or planting; through this tract and close to the dwelling house runs the road from George-town to Frederick-town, and is about 13 miles from the former and 30 from the latter, and less than a mile from the court-house of this county; this stand is justly esteemed one of the best in the county for a tavern, and has been occupied as such for several years; if not sold at or before the abovementioned time, I propose to rent it with the house thereon for a term of years.

Five hundred acres, part of a tract of land called Leakin's Lot, lying on the waters of Seneca, about 20 miles from George-town and 35 from Baltimore; the soil of this land is well adapted to the cultivation of fine tobacco, lies level, and abounds in springs of excellent water; a large quantity of beautiful watered meadow might be made thereon at a very small expence; there are about 40 or 50 acres of this land cleared, and rents for 2000 lb. of crop tobacco yearly, and the assessment of 200 acres paid by the tenants yearly; the improvements are, a small log dwelling house, a few out houses, and a young orchard of apple trees.

Two hundred and fifty acres, part of a tract of land called Exchange and New Exchange Enlarged, lying within a mile of Aberdeen; this land lies level, abounds in springs of good water, and is suitable for either planting or farming, about 30 acres of very valuable meadow ground belonging to it, 40 or 50 acres fresh cleared, under good fence, and in good order for cropping. The rest of the improvements are, a negro quarter and new log tobacco house 52 by 22 covered with shingles.

Addition to Discovery, containing 90 acres; this land lies about 15 miles from George-town, is remarkably strong and rich, abounding in heavy timber and springs of excellent water; there are about 30 acres of it cleared and under a good fence, about three acres of beautiful meadow now in grass; the improvements are, a small log dwelling house, kitchen, a good framed tobacco house, and 200 bearing apple trees of the very best fruit. The title to these lands is indisputable, and the terms of payment will be made very easy to the purchaser by

2 4w JAMES SUTER.

Worcester county, November 8, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly by the creditors of Jonathan Riggen, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, praying an act to pass to make sale of the real estate of the said Jonathan, for the payment of his debts.

4

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 14, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the state-house, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

By order,

3 A. GOLDER, clk.

Tulip-hill, November 16, 1785.

On Thursday the 15th day of December next, will be exposed to sale, by vendue, at Tulip-hill, the residence of the late Samuel Galloway, at West river,

A NUMBER of horses, mares, colts, and fillies, among which are, a full blooded bay stallion named Silver-Tail, a full blooded black stallion named Comet, a two years old full blooded chesnut colt got by Chatham, a full blooded bay mare, in foal by Mr. Hall's Eclipse, and several three quarters and seven eighths blooded mares, colts, and fillies. Twelve months credit will be given, upon the purchasers entering into bond with good security.

3 X JOHN GALLOWAY,
JAMES CHESTON.

November 17, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of George-town, on Patowmack river, intend to present a petition to the general assembly now sitting, praying for an incorporation of the said town.

3

October 25, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Talbot county intend to petition the next general assembly to appoint commissioners for laying out a town at the court house in said county.

5

Montgomery county, November 23, 1785.

FOR SALE,

THE subscriber's dwelling plantation, within four and a half miles of George town, containing upwards of two hundred acres of good farming land, a great sufficiency of wood, water, and meadow; the improvements are, a good frame dwelling house, kitchen, tobacco house, barn, overseer's house, negro quarter, &c. the situation is pleasant, and the title indisputable. For further particulars inquire of

w 3 2 JOSEPH SPRIGG BELT.

ALL persons having claims against Edward Hall, late of Frederick county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly proved, and those indebted are desired to make payment to

2 WILLIAM HALL,
MARSH M. DUVALL, } executors.

November 29, 1785.

ALL persons having claims against Thomas Iiams, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring their accounts in properly proved, and all those indebted are desired to make payment, that the subscriber may be enabled to settle the estate.

2 3w RICHARD FOGGET, administrator.

TAKEN up the 11th instant, November, at the subscriber's landing, in Calvert county, three miles from Plum-point, a small BOAT, about fourteen feet keel, five feet wide, with a pitch bottom, she appears to be very good, only a little damaged on her gunwales. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. w 3

2 SAMUEL OWENS.

October 30, 1785.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of land, containing 586 acres, lying on the south branch of Mattapony river, in Spotsylvania county, Virginia; it is of the first quality in the said county for tobacco, wheat, and corn, and abounds in excellent meadow lands; there are on the said land a dwelling house 38 by 16, with 3 fire places, and other convenient out houses, a water grist mill, a fine orchard of the best kind of fruit, and peach orchards; there are to clear on the said land 450 acres of well timbered land, and there is already cleared good fresh ground sufficient to work 7 or 8 hands to great advantage. This land is for sale on reasonable terms for ready money, or short credit. w 3

3X JAMES CRAWFORD.

October 30, 1785.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of land, containing 814 acres, lying on Pomonkey river, in Spotsylvania county, Virginia; there are about 200 acres of low grounds of the first quality on the said river, it abounds with fine meadow lands; there is land enough cleared and under good fences to work 10 or 12 hands to great advantage; this land is remarkable for fine tobacco, wheat, and corn, a tolerable good proportion of buildings on it, with orchards of apples and peaches; it lies about 28 miles from Fredericksburg, and 45 from Richmond, two of our chief trading towns in Virginia, and is for sale on reasonable terms, for ready money or short credit. w 3

3X FRANCIS MERIWETHER.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, November 8, 1785.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, on Wednesday night the second instant, three GREAT COATS, one a superfine blue broad cloth, quite new, with very elegant yellow buttons, the pockets on the out side pretty high under the arms; the other two were drab coloured coats, one had a crimson velvet cape, the buttons were covered with the same as the coat; the other had a cape the same as the coat, with mohair buttons. Four dollars reward will be given for either of the coats, and upon conviction of the thief the above reward, paid by

3 GEORGE MANN.

November 5, 1785.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Anne-Arundel Manor, on the 7th day of September last, a negro man named PUNCH, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a large and long nose; had on when he went away an osnabrig shirt, country cloth waistcoat and breeches, and an old felt hat; it is probable that he may have changed his name and cloaths; he had a large scar occasioned by a burn on one, or perhaps on both of his shoulders. Whoever takes up the said runaway and brings him home, or secures him in any gaol, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall have a reward of three pounds, including what the law allows. w 3

3X JOHN WELCH, son of Robert.

To be rented, or leased for three years,

A VALUABLE FARM, on the north side of Severn river, with a genteel house thereon, and all convenient out houses, &c. Possession will be given between this and Christmas. Application to be made to Richard Burland in Baltimore, or William Goldsmith in Annapolis.

9 tf

LOST or mislaid, by Bennet Heerst, of Baltimore county, a certificate for thirty-four pounds four shillings and two-pence, No. 1298, bearing date the first day of June 1784, which he obtained from the loan-office for money lent.

3X

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

FOR the diſpoſal of fifty lots in la Fayette Village, beautifully ſituated at the Cool Springs in St. Mary's county, allowed by the beſt judges to be as advantageous a ſituation for a manufacturing town as any on this continent. Charlotte Hall ſchool is now building within two hundred ſteps of the place. Theſe lots are to be laid off, and the inhabitants will have the advantage of educating their children, and gentlemen at a diſtance will have the advantage of boarding their children in this village. The healthfulneſs of this place, and the virtue of the waters, are too generally known to need a deſcription. The drawing will be performed under the inſpection and by the directions of Meſſieurs Henry Tubman, William and John Cartwright, and Hanſon Briſcoe, managers, who will ſee the prizes punctually paid, and the lots conveyed to the fortunate adventurers; prizes not called for in ſix months will be deemed generouſly given to Charlotte Hall ſchool. The drawing will commence at the Cool Springs on the tenth day of January 1786, or ſooner if full, and the fortunate numbers will be inſerted in the Annapolis and Alexandria news-papers.

The ſcheme is as follows: Fifty lots, to contain ſixty feet front and one hundred feet back each, ſubject to a ground-rent of one penny per foot, and five ſhillings to be paid on every alienation, with ſo much woodland as annexed to each number.

1 is an improved lot with 10 acres of wood, value		£. 300
2 unimproved ditto with 5 acres ditto ditto		150
4 ditto ditto ditto	2½	160
8 ditto ditto ditto	1	184
16 ditto ditto ditto	½	160
19 ditto ditto feet by 100	60	95
50 Lots		
450 Prizes at 20s and the firſt drawn 20s		451
500 Prizes		£. 1500 0 0
2000 Tickets at 15s		£. 1500 0 0

4

Montgomery county, May 27, 1785.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Wedneſday the 25th inſtant, a negro man named CESAR; he is a ſtout well made black fellow, aged about 45 years, his lips large and pouting, taſks quick and loud when out of temper; his apparel chiefly conſiſted of ſtriped country cloth when he went away; he was purchaſed of Allen Quynn, Eſq; has had ſeveral maſters in Anne-Arundel county, where he has commonly gone by the name of Lewin's Ceſar: he ran away about 15 months ago, was taken up at Mr. Reſin Hammond's quarter on the Head of Severn, where he had been hired a conſiderable time as a free man, and was brought home about 10 days ſince; he probably will change his name and paſs for a free man again. Whoever apprehends the ſaid negro, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home.

10 J. CRABB.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be ſold by the printers hereof,

TWO SERMONS,

Preached at Philadelphia, before the GENERAL CONVENTION of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in the ſtates of New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina.

The firſt, On the RELATIONS of the CHRISTIAN MINISTRY: October 2d, 1785. By *Charles H. Wharton*, D. D. *Price 9d.*

The ſecond, October 7th, 1785, On Occaſion of the firſt Introduction of the LITURGY and PUBLIC SERVICE of the ſaid Church, as *altered* and recommended to future Uſe by the Convention.—*Price 1s.*

By *William Smith*, D. D. Principal of Waſhington College, and Rector of Cheſter Pariſh, in the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, November 4, 1785. 2

London-town, October 11, 1785.

THE ſubſcriber being properly prepared for receiving a large quantity of hides and ſkins to tan and curry, takes this method of informing thoſe who chuſe to favour him with their cuſtom, that they may depend on being ſerved with punctuality and care. All hides or ſkins not taken away within thirteen months after they are delivered, the owners muſt expect to forfeit one half of the leather for tanning the other.

6 tf EDWARD SEFTON.

N. B. I have for ſale a large quantity of negro ſhoes, which may be had on the moſt reaſonable terms; they are likewiſe ſold by Mr. William Wilkins, Mr. Abſalom Ridgely, and Mr. James Weſt, in Annapolis.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, November 1, 1785.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the firſt day of October laſt, a negro man named JEM, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very ſlender made, pitted with the ſmall pox, and has very white teeth, he is an artful fellow, and will endeavour to paſs for a free man; had on when he went away, a blue half thick ſhort coat, old buff jacket, oſnabrig trouſers and ſhirt; he took ſundry other cloaths with him, which were a claret coloured cloth coat lined with white, brown corduroy jacket and breeches, white ſhirts, ſilk ſtockings, and black leather ſhoes, with open worked copper buckles. Whoever will ſecure the above negro in any gaol ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by

4 JOHN C. MACKUBIN.

THE ſubſcribers have imported, in the Eſſex and Samuel, captain James Mitchell, from London, a large aſſortment of GOODS ſuitable to the ſeaſon, amongſt which are a very great choice of MANCHESTRY and ſome FASHIONABLE SILKS.

They will diſpoſe of the goods they have on hand, with thoſe now imported, at wholeſale, much to the advantage of the purchaſer, as a conſiderable part may be had on a credit of two or three years, upon having the payment ſecured, and ſo far as is neceſſary punctually complied with as will enable them to comply with the payments to their correſpondents in London. The goods are all freſh and good in quality. Should the purchaſer be deſirous of carrying on buſineſs in Annapolis, the ſtore now kept by them on the Dock may be had with the goods.

8w 7 THO. & BENJ. HARWOOD.

October 20, 1785.

LOST or ſtolen from my pocket, in Marlborough, the 5th inſtant, a red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing an agreement between Mr. James Perry and myſelf for a tract of land, a bond for conveyance of ſaid land, two final ſettlement certificates, ſigned by Mr. John Peirce, commiſſioner for ſettling the accounts of the army, and counterſigned John White, D. C. dated the firſt of February 1785, viz.

No. 89,456—1573$\frac{10}{100}$ Dollars, on intereſt from the firſt of January 1783.

No. 89,457—155$\frac{81}{100}$ Dollars, on intereſt from March 1783.

I have taken proper methods to prevent any perſons impoſing the certificates on the continental treaſurer, and the bonds can be of no ſervice; I therefore will take it a particular favour of any perſon to return ſaid certificates, beſides a reward of eight dollars, paid by

w6 4 SAMUEL B. BEALL.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land, containing about 1300 acres, which will be diſpoſed of by the whole tract, or laid off in convenient lots, as will beſt ſuit thoſe who are inclined to purchaſe; the land is ſituated near the Fork of Patuxent, about 16 miles from Annapolis, 18 from Baltimore, and 6 from the Indian Landing; it is well adapted to farming or planting, is well timbered, and has the advantage of more than 100 acres of meadow ground, which can be improved at a ſmall expence, as above 60 acres are cleared and ditched; the ſoil and improvements will be ſhewn by the overſeer on the place, and the terms may be known, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis,

8 JAMES STEUART.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land, lying in Tulley's Neck, Queen-Anne's county, containing 1100 acres, divided and rented out at preſent in three tenements; it will be ſold ſeparately, in tenements, or all together; it is good farming land, well wooded and watered, with a fine bottom of a mile and a half extent running through the land, capable of being improved into fine meadow, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to church and mills, and diſtant from the court-houſe ſix, and from Cheſtertown twelve miles. The whole, or any tenement of the above tract, will be ſold for ſpecie, or any ſpecie ſtate certificates taken in payment, upon credit, with bond and good ſecurity, until the firſt day of January 1790. Apply to William Ringgold, of Cheſter-town, or the ſubſcriber, tf

10 JAMES RINGGOLD.

October 30, 1785.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the general aſſembly to confirm and make valid the will of colonel Barton Lucas, late of Prince-George's county, deceaſed.

3 JOSEPH SPRIGG.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to apply to the next general aſſembly for reſtitution of, or compenſation for, that part of his conſifcated property which remains unſold.

7 HENRY ADDISON.

Tulip-hill, November 16, 1785.

ALL perſons who have any claims againſt the eſtate of the late Samuel Galloway, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in properly proved, and thoſe indebted to it are requeſted to make immediate payment to

2 JOHN GALLOWAY, JAMES CHESTON, } executors.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 16th of January next, at the plantation of the late William Thomas, near Annapolis,

ABOUT twenty negroes, conſiſting of men, women, and children, among which are valuable plantation and houſe ſervants, alſo the ſtock of horſes, black cattle, ſheep, and hogs, with plantation utenſils.

At ſame time will be expoſed to ſale, two thirds of that beautiful plantation, lying on the Mouth of South river, three miles from Annapolis, of about 800 acres in the whole, nearly half cleared, and of very good quality, producing fine tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, and oats, with ſome meadow in timothy, and more may be made at a ſmall expence. Six months credit will be given to the purchaſers of the land and negroes, on giving bond with approved ſecurity.

6 MARY THOMAS.

P. S. The other third of the abovementioned plantation being dower land, will be ſold or rented on the day of ſale, as may be then agreed on with the purchaſer of the two thirds, and ſhould there be no ſale, the whole will be rented and poſſeſſion given immediately. M. T.

Baltimore, November 8, 1785.

THE contributors to St. *John's*, or the Weſtern Shore College, who reſide in Baltimore-town, and ſubſcribed to the paper which was committed to the reverend Dr. *William Weſt*, *Daniel Bowly*, and *Thomas Yates*, Eſquires, and which has been delivered to the *agents*, and is now lodged in the treaſury of the weſtern ſhore according to law, are requeſted to take notice, that Tueſday the 20th of December next, at 11 o'clock *A. M.* is hereby appointed for the election of one VISITOR and GOVERNOR of the ſaid college, by a claſs of the ſaid ſubſcribers to the amount of *one thouſand pounds*, in the ſaid town, as they may chooſe to claſs themſelves at the time and place of election, which is propoſed to be held at the court-houſe, or ſuch other convenient place in the ſaid town as the ſubſcribers may appoint on the ſaid day. A *ſecond claſs* will be made from the reſidue of the ſubſcribers in town, and the ſubſcribers in the county, for the election of a ſecond VISITOR and GOVERNOR, of which notice will be given by ſome future advertiſements.

3 WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD SPRIGG, JOHN STERET, } agents.

Lands for Private or Public Sale.

WHEREAS, we the ſubſcribers, by authority of the Baltimore company, did, on the firſt day of July laſt, advertiſe for public ſale, in the Baltimore and other news papers, ſeveral tracts of land, the property of ſaid company, lying very near Baltimore-town; and whereas, a conſiderable number of very valuable lots of different ſizes, well wooded, with fine proſpects, and others with excellent quarries of ſtone, being parts of the tracts called Gorſuch, Philipſburgh, Mount Royal, and Orange, are ſtill unſold; we do therefore now offer them to the public at private ſale, on very eaſy terms, which will be made known and the plats ſhewn by the ſubſcribers, or either of them. All ſuch parts of the above property as may not be diſpoſed of by private ſale before the firſt Monday in March next, will on that day be offered at public ſale, at the auction room in Baltimore-town, by

4 w8 ABRAHAM VANBIBBER, CLEMENT BROOKE, JOHN MERRYMAN.

London-town, May 25, 1785.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 28th of March laſt, a negro lad named WILL PRIMUS, about 20 or 22 years of age, tall and ſlender, has a long viſage, and thick under lip, he is very artful, and a great rogue; he has been ſeen about the neighbourhood of Annapolis within theſe three weeks, but it is probable he has by this time gone farther, perhaps to Baltimore, as he has ſome acquaintances there. Whoever will bring him to me, or ſecure him ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive three pounds, if taken out of this county five pounds.

21 JAMES M'CULLOCH.

Annapolis, November 1, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to James Ringgold for dealings in his ſtore are requeſted to call and ſettle their accounts, either by payment or bond, by the firſt day of January next, as the buſineſs from that time will be carried on under the firm of James and Peregrine Ringgold; he hopes compliance will be paid to the above requeſt, which will prevent trouble to him and his friends.

6

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